



1—British tank moving to the attack through a shell-swept village. 2—French patrol fighting the Huns, one of their number having been killed. 3—Members of the Women's Camouflage corps painting the land battleship Re-cruit in Union square, New York.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Fifth German Offensive, on the Marne, Quickly Checked by French and Yankees.

START DRIVE OF THEIR OWN

Line North of Chateau Thierry Pushed Eastward—Huns Lose Heavily in Fierce Fighting East and West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing, Germany's "supreme effort" to win a Teutonic victory by smashing through the allied lines has been a dismal and costly failure. The Huns had gained nothing worth mentioning, and had lost perhaps 100,000 men. More than that, it appeared they had lost their last chance to demolish the defenses of the allies, and had sustained a defeat that would play havoc with the morale of their troops and with the support of the civilian population of Germany.

As soon as the German offensive seemed safely checked, General Foch took the initiative and put on a drive of his own that sent a thrill through all the allied countries. French and American troops, secretly and carefully concentrated, were launched in a great attack on a twenty-five mile front between Reims and the Aisne river. The enemy was taken completely by surprise, and the allies, following a tremendous rolling barrage, advanced swiftly taking on the first day more than twenty towns and villages, many cannon and large numbers of prisoners. They then were close to Soissons, commanding it with their guns, and were in the outskirts of Neuilly St. Front, Culchy, the key to the Chateau Thierry sector, was threatened; many of the railways and roads of supply for the German armies in the south were cut or under shell fire, and it appeared that Ludendorff would have to act quickly and powerfully or be driven entirely out of the Chateau Thierry salient if not back to the Aisne.

As this is written the battle in that region is still going on, with the German resistance stiffened by the bringing up of fresh troops. The Franco-American drive at least served to lessen the Hun pressure on the defensive lines about Reims, though it was premature to say that the ancient cathedral city would not have to be evacuated, or that the Germans in the Marne district had been beaten to a standstill. Severe as was their check, they still had great forces in reserve.

This latest German drive, directed by Ludendorff, opened early Monday with a tremendous attack at nearly all points along a 65-mile front from Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges, east of Reims. The immediate defenses of Reims were not assaulted, but it seemed to be the intention of the Huns to squeeze the allies out of that city and to eliminate the salient there, and then to force their way on to Epernay and Chalons. The onrush of the first day bent back the allied line in places, but nowhere was it broken; much of the lost ground was speedily regained, and when the second day came to a close it was considered that the offensive had been definitely stopped. None of its objectives had been attained, though the German commanders employed about 750,000 men in their fierce attacks. Von Bernhardi, the famous Prussian strategist, once said an offensive which is brought to a standstill is a conquered offensive, and the allies took that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification American learned of the splendid part played by its soldiers in this third battle of the Marne. Some 250,000 of them were involved, holding especially the sectors just west and east of Chateau Thierry, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that won the unqualified praise of the French commanders. In the first place, they sus-

tained a powerful assault on Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, and though forced out of that village momentarily, they regained possession of it by a brilliant counter-attack. Then, farther to the east, at the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne, they were called on to check a tremendous rush of Huns across the river. Their advanced line fell back, the guns all the time slaughtering the Germans who were trying to get over with pontoons and canvas boats. Then the main line of defense came into action, changed itself into a line of offense, and swept the enemy back across or into the river, killing great numbers and capturing about 1,500, including a complete brigade staff. The fighting in that sector continued with great intensity, but the Americans commanded the river front at the bend.

On Tuesday the Americans, in co-operation with the French, launched heavy attacks between St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, southeast of Jaulgonne, where the Germans had succeeded in getting considerable forces across the river. The enemy was driven back steadily and both these villages, as well as others, were recaptured. From Dormans, northward toward Reims, in a sector held by Franco-Italian forces, the Huns at first advanced two or three miles, but occupied no positions of importance and were unable to disorganize in the least the defensive line of the allies. By Wednesday the Germans were making their greatest efforts in this sector, trying to force their way toward Epernay. But by this time the French were manifestly holding the upper hand, and they counter-attacked eagerly and spiritedly, retaking every piece of ground which the Germans occupied by their desperate efforts. Nearly every attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed almost before it started.

The swiftest and most complete check sustained by the Germans was east of Reims, between Pompeffe fort and Main de Massiges. Expecting an easy victory there, they met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the French troops under General Gouraud. This gallant commander, who lost an arm at the Dardanelles, had disposed his men with the utmost cleverness. When the German bombardment began, one of the most terrific ever known, the French, except for machine gun crews in blockhouses, retired to shelter. Then the observers announced that the advance was starting, and instantly the enemy was swept by a devastating fire from cannon, machine guns and rifles. The blockhouses regarded the Huns, large numbers of whom were killed, and the charging troops never entered the French line of resistance, coming to a standstill at the wire entanglements, which were loaded with dead bodies.

The Huns engaged in this attack were fifteen elite divisions, with ten divisions supporting. Less than one-third as many Frenchmen defeated them, and the French casualties were astonishingly few. The attacking German divisions had to be relieved, but the French stood in their positions, happy and cheerful and more confident than ever.

The morale of all the allied troops, indeed, was of the highest, in strong contrast to that of the enemy as revealed by the words and actions of prisoners. The spirit of the Americans engaged was shown vividly by two incidents worth recording. On the first day, when a certain force of Yankees had been compelled to give ground, their commander was advised by a French general to let his men rest, as the retirement could have no serious consequences. The American responded that he could not accept the counsel and was going to counter-attack at once. This he did, regaining the lost terrain and half a mile more to boot. Another commander, in reporting the capture of a number of towns, wired to headquarters: "Met Boche on his line of defense. Sharp fighting. Boche turned tail and ran like a hare, pursued by our troops. Hope to have more prisoners." There were numerous instances of valor and nerve in the desperate fighting in which the Americans took part. These are the troops which the German papers assert are flabby, without enthusiasm and unfit for serious operations. The French soldiers displayed their

customary gallantry and determination, and the Italians on that front were not behind them in this. If more stress is laid on the bravery of the Americans, it is only because the others have proved themselves times without number in the last four years.

All the latest reports of the allies state that the situation is entirely satisfactory and improving hourly.

At first it was thought by many that Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne region was not intended to be his main effort but masked a plan to attack elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At the end of the week there were still some observers who believed this, but it seemed very doubtful. At the same time, it was hard to figure out how he could expect to derive any great benefit from success where he attacked. Even if he had attained his supposed objectives and captured Epernay, Chalons, the Mountain of Reims and Mont-Mirail, he would be no nearer a decisive victory than before, and was certain to lose an enormous number of men. Instead of turning westward toward Paris, he was attempting to move to the east and south and the road to the capital would still be closed to him.

If Ludendorff really plans an offensive in Flanders, the British there are getting ready to meet it. Several times last week they advanced their lines, taking possession of positions that materially strengthened their defenses. The British airmen were especially active and there were numerous bombing raids over territory held by the Germans and on German towns.

The Franco-Italian troops in Albania continued their victorious progress last week and made their way well to the north and east, threatening the flank of the enemy in Macedonia. The political effect of this offensive already is becoming apparent in Austria-Hungary.

The Chinese government has decided to send a force to Vladivostok to co-operate with the allies, but it is probable nothing more will be done now except to protect the frontiers of China. Japan was much excited last week over the proposition to send a great expedition into Siberia. The press insisted the United States had submitted to Japan a proposal for such action, though this was not officially confirmed.

The provisional government of Siberia, located at Harbin, is growing in strength, but may be reorganized soon owing to dissatisfaction with General Horvath, who put himself at its head. It is said the Czech-Slovaks have agreed to co-operate with Horvath. These troops have driven the bolsheviks entirely out of Irkutsk and a large force of them was reported to be approaching Krasnoyarsk.

It was revealed that a considerable number of Americans have been sent to the Murmansk coast to help guard the supplies there. Lenine is enraged because those forces are in Russia and has ordered them removed. There is a chance that he will declare war on the allies, a course which, naturally enough, is strongly urged by the German press. In this connection it is to be noted that Prof. Paul Milukoff, leader of the constitutional democrats, has gone over to the Germans, saying he would prefer a united Russia under German protection to a country broken up into many governments.

In Ukraine new revolts of the peasants are reported every few days. The people are well armed and have abandoned their farms to fight the Germans and the rada which is controlled by them.

Food Administrator Hoover made public his plan for wheat and flour control through the purchase of wheat by the government grain corporation. The corporation will buy at stated prices wheat graded according to the department of agriculture grade revision, which has just gone into effect. The farmer can protect himself, says Mr. Hoover, by the study of the primary prices, deducting intermediate charges, or he can ship to the grain corporation, or he may ship to a commission merchant at a terminal market and through him secure the benefit of competitive buying.

Hyatt has declared war on Germany, being the twenty-second nation to take this action.

It was not expected that they immediately launch a counter-attack. He added that a counter-attack could be postponed without risk and it might be better to give the American troops an hour's rest.

Immediately after the American general sent the above message, the Americans launched their counter-attack and the lost ground was soon recovered, and an additional half-mile taken from the Germans for good measure.

Do right, come what may.

ALLIES STILL PUSHING AHEAD

Americans and French Are in Chateau Thierry

GERMAN LOSSES ENORMOUS

Have Also Taken Three More Towns—Huns Trying Hard To Protect Flanks, But Advance Goes On.

American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front.—The Germans are clinging desperately to the line south of Soissons in an effort to protect their flanks. The Americans, fighting on this front, have completed the cutting of the narrow-gauge railway to Chateau Thierry.

The pounding process is being continued by the Americans and their allies in this sector, keeping the Germans uncertain from moment to moment regarding the Allied intention.

Prisoners taken by the Americans say that if the strenuous offensive of the Allies continues the Germans will withdraw much further north, where they will fight for their lives. The Allied heavy artillery is hammering military objectives in the Soissons area.

In connection with the heavy machine gun fire which has been encountered by the Americans, prisoners say that machine gunners from a divisional school are being brought up to check the Allied offensive.

The Franco-American advance continues along the line on the south and to the west. The Germans gave more ground and are slowly continuing their backward movement to the north of Chateau Thierry.

Two additional towns have been taken by the Americans on the front north of the Marne. In the region of Soissons another town was captured by the Americans.

In the Soissons sector still another town has fallen into the hands of the French, improving the Allied position and likewise covering the enemy's lines of communication.

The enemy is increasing his resistance along the line south from Soissons, where every yard which the Allies pushed forward further hampers the German lines of supply.

On the front where the Franco-American forces are pushing in just to the north of the Marne the enemy is carrying out sullen and stubborn rear-guard actions, but despite these the Allies continue their gains. The Germans left numbers of machine gun nests in the path of the Allied progress and are using their artillery likewise in guarding the slow retreat. On the whole the concentrated forces of the Crown Prince have materially slowed down the Allied progress. There is no indication, however, that the enemy will be able to counter-attack successfully.

A German prisoner captured by the Americans formerly was a baker in New York City and Lebanon, Pa. He was asked what the German soldiers thought about the Americans.

"Since Thursday," the prisoner said, "the Germans had concluded that the announcement that a million Americans were in France was false, and rumors among the Germans on this front are that there are ten million Americans in France."

CZAR NICHOLAS SHOT.

Ex-Empress And Young Alexis Sent To Place Of Security.

London.—Former Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, has been shot, a Russian wireless message announces, adding, the former Empress and young Alexis Romano, the former heir apparent, have been sent to a place of security. The central executive body of the Bolshevik Government states that it has at its disposal important material documents concerning the former Emperor's affairs, including his own diaries.

HELD FOR RANSOM.

Two Americans Captured By Mexican Bandits.

Eagle Pass, Tex.—Two Americans were captured by Mexican bandits headed by Felipe Muzzuliz and are being held for ransom in the Sierra Mountains. It was made known here. One of the men is Naw Malone, foreman of Pedra de Blanca ranch, for whom \$5,000 is asked, and the other is Sam Barksdale, taken at Hacienda San Miguel, 45 miles from Las Vacas. Mexican troops are in pursuit of the bandits.

MARNE SINKS A U-BOAT.

British Destroyer Lives Up To Her Name.

London.—The British destroyer Marne has sunk a German submarine, says an official statement issued by the British Admiralty.

"The Admiralty statement follows: 'The same day that the German troops were driven back across the Marne by the Allied armies a German submarine was sunk by the British torpedo-boat destroyer Marne.'

GIGANTIC MEAT ORDER.

\$9,560,000 Pounds Of Bacon And 134,000,000 Of Canned Meats.

Chicago.—The Government's meat order received at the stock yards is said by packers to break all records. It calls for 99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meats for the army. The cost will run between \$140,000,000 and \$145,000,000, it is said, of which \$130,000,000 will go to the growers of live stock. Deliveries are to be completed by January 1, 1919.

THEODORE, JR., WOUNDED

Son's Injuries Not Serious, Colonel Roosevelt Told In Telegram.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has been slightly wounded and taken to a hospital in Paris, according to a cable message received by his father, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Major Roosevelt was recently cited for gallantry after having been gassed about three weeks ago.

The news of Major Roosevelt's having been wounded followed immediately the report from Paris of German Allied lines confirming fears of the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt in an aerial engagement.

Captain Archie Roosevelt, another of the former President's sons, is now recovering from severe wounds.

Kermit Roosevelt, a fourth son, who served as a captain in the British Army in Mesopotamia, was recently appointed a captain in the United States Army and is now reported on his way to France. He was decorated by the British with the military cross for gallantry in action.

Confirm Quentin's Death.

Paris.—German aviators have dropped a note into American aviation camps confirming the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt.

Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, whose death while flying as an aviator in the American ranks is confirmed from German sources, was the youngest son of the former president.

Amsterdam.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff Bureau message from the front, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The message adds that young Roosevelt was buried with military honors by the Germans.

GOLD MINING ESSENTIAL.

All Reasonable Priority For The Industry.

Washington.—Gold mining has been listed as an essential industry, the War Industries Board announced, and all reasonable priority on material and supplies used in the production of gold will be given by the priorities committee. This action was taken on request of the Treasury Department.

This decision was interpreted by an official of the priorities committee to mean that every assistance possible short of interfering with essential war work would be given the gold mines in obtaining their materials.

WILL TAKE SHORT MEN.

Minimum Required Height Fixed At Sixty Inches.

Washington.—Physical requirements for drafted men have been amended so as to make the minimum height sixty inches and the minimum weight 110 pounds. It was learned that instructions have been sent to medical advisory boards through the country authorizing them to certify for general military service all registrants who come within these limits. The minimum requirements as to height for the regular army remains at 62 inches.

GETTING OUT THE COAL.

American Miners Establish Another Record.

Washington.—American coal miners established another record of bituminous production during the week ending July 13, figures made public by the Fuel Administration show. A total of 13,243,000 tons was mined, an increase of 2,887,000 tons over the week before, and 1,031,000 tons above the average weekly requirements of 12,211,500 tons estimated by the Fuel Administration as necessary to keep the war program going at full speed.

DEALS BLOW TO BOLSHIEVIKI.

General Semenov Said To Have Won Victory In Siberia.

London.—General Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Eastern Siberia, says a Tientsin dispatch to the Daily Mail, has inflicted a sharp blow with heavy losses in men, stores and ammunition. The correspondent does not specify his opponents nor the date and place of the action.

MOSCOW BARS HUN TROOPS.

Rejects Request For Permission To Guard German Embassy.

London.—Germany recently asked permission of the Russian Government to send a battalion of German troops to Moscow to guard the German embassy. The Bolshevik Government in reply declared it would not permit any foreign troops to enter the capital.

LUENDORFF NOW CHIEF.

Wonders What Has Become Of Hindenburg.

Paris.—General Ludendorff, who, up till July 17 had borne the title of quartermaster-general of the German Army, has received in a German official statement the title of chief of the general staff, according to the Matin. The newspaper points out that that title belonged to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and wonders what has become of him.

KILLED BY CAVE-IN AT LEE.

Private Ferree, Of York, Crushed To Death.

York, Pa.—Private John H. Ferree, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ferree, of this city, was killed at Camp Lee, Va., when a cave-in buried him under several tons of earth at the camp. Private Ferree was 27 years old. He left for camp on June 24 with other draftees from York. He is survived by his parents, one brother and three sisters.

GERMANS HAVE LOST INITIATIVE

March Says Foch's Objective Has Been Attained

196,000 AMERICANS IN LINE

196,000 Americans On Fighting Front—U. S. And French Forces Astride Chateau Thierry Railway Line.

Washington.—The high-water mark of the German offensive movement in France has been reached, and the initiative now is passing to the Allied and American armies.

This is the lesson drawn from General Foch's sudden counter-attack on the Aisne-Marne front by American military leaders, General March, Chief of Staff, told members of the Senate Military Committee.

Later General March announced that American troop shipments had now exceeded 1,200,000 men, insuring the man power to hold the initiative on the Western front.

The direct objective of General Foch's counter-stroke, General March told newspaper men in his weekly conference, is the railway that feeds the German forces in the Chateau Thierry region. Already it has been attained, for the French and American forces are either astride the line at certain points or have it under direct gun fire at short range, rendering it unusable.

Even as General March spoke unofficial reports flashed over the cables indicated that the German withdrawal from the sector south of the Marne had begun under the threat of the onrush of General Mangin's attacking army in the enemy's rear. The withdrawal was foreseen by General March when French and American shells began raining on the railway.

The Chief of Staff told with evident satisfaction of the fact that six American divisions are battling with the French and for the first time revealed their identity. They either are on the advancing lines between Soissons and Chateau Thierry or on those that are pressing the enemy along the Marne front, where there is reason to believe the Germans may suffer serious losses in men and material before they reach safety. Still another division of Americans is with General Gouraud, the French leader who commands east of Rheims, where the enemy assault hit against a stonewall defense.

Two regiments of American negro troops also are known to be engaged. One is east of Rheims, where the Americans held the right flank of the whole front of attack when the German assault began, just as the Americans at Chateau Thierry held firm on the left flank. The other is with the attacking forces on the Soissons-Chateau Thierry line.

General March made little effort to conceal his elation over the turn of the fighting. His explanation of the disposition of the American forces indicates that at least 196,000 American fighting troops are in the battle and probably the total force is nearer 300,000 than 200,000. Each division has a fighting strength of 27,000 men and each of the two detached negro regiments a strength of 3,600. The full strength of each division with auxiliary units is 45,000 men.

W. S. S. RECORD BROKEN.

Last Week's Savings Receipts \$53,630,000.

Washington.—Treasury receipts from sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps last week reached the new record of \$53,630,000. Total sales for the first 17 banking days in July were \$137,859,000.

HONDURAS DECLARES WAR.

Broke Relations With Germany May Eighteenth.

Washington.—Honduras, which broke diplomatic relations with Germany on May 18, followed that action last Friday by declaring war. The State Department was notified of the action.

APPOINTED BY WILSON.

Ex-Governor Stuart Of Virginia On Price-Fixing Committee.

Washington.—Former Governor Henry C. Stuart, of Virginia, was appointed a member of the Price-Fixing Committee, of the War Industries Board, by President Wilson.

JAP-BUILT SHIP ARRIVES.

First Of Steel Vessels Being Built For United States.

An Atlantic Port.—The first of the steel vessels which are being built in Japan for the United States has arrived in this country and will be placed under the American flag. In all Japan will construct 45 steel ships for the United States. The new vessel is a cargo carrier of 9,066 dead-weight tons.

DRAFTEE DETERMINED TO DIE.

Soldier On Way To Meade Leaps From Train, Then Hangs Self.

Charlottesville, Va.—Herbert Crawford, of Cynthia, Ky., a draftee on his way to Camp Meade from Fort Thomas, Ky., committed suicide three miles west of Millboro. He first leaped from an eastbound Chesapeake and Ohio train, but as the fall did not prove fatal, he tied a wire around his neck and hanged himself to a tree.

CRUISER'S LOSS NOT ABOVE 72

Opinion Among The Survivors Evenly Divided On Mine And U-Boat.

Washington.—The loss of life in the sinking off Fire Island, N. Y., of the United States armored cruiser San Diego and the cause of the ship's destruction still are undetermined at the Navy Department. Announcement was made that 1,183 from the ship had been landed.

Unofficial reports said there were 1,255 men aboard, and if they are correct the loss of life would not exceed 72.

Rear-Admiral Palmer, acting Secretary of the Navy, made public a detailed account of the destruction of the cruiser and rescue of the crew, but it added nothing to previous reports from Captain H. H. Christy and other survivors as to the cause of the sinking.

Belief that the San Diego was the victim of a mine, however, grew among naval officials after the commander of the American patrol boats operating off Fire Island reported that his craft had picked up several mines of foreign design.

Among the survivors opinion seems to be equally divided as to whether a submarine or a mine was responsible for the loss of the cruiser. Many held that an enemy torpedo struck the warship, while as many subscribed to the theory that the vessel hit a mine.

BIG GUNS DROWN PEACE TALK.

Washington Pays No Attention To Minister Burian's Talk.

Washington.—Austro-Hungarian Minister Burian's peace chatter was drowned out by the roar of big guns.

Officials paid no attention to it, considering it mere Teuton propaganda, and said that it contained nothing of interest to America or her allies.

America is prepared to fight on for peace and is in no mood to harken to Teuton propaganda now, it was stated emphatically.

Incidentally, British cables told of troubles between Turkey and Bulgaria, which are embarrassing the Central Powers, and perhaps in a measure explain the Austrian peace talk. The new Malinov ministry in Bulgaria has failed to compose differences over Turkey and there is growing suspicion of Turkey's aims in Europe.

NO LIMIT TO JACKIES' PARCELS.

Only Those Intended For Expeditionary Force Restricted.

Washington.—Parcels addressed, in care of the Postmaster at New York to officers or men on American naval vessels or attached to naval bases, and not to be forwarded to the American expeditionary forces, do not come under the restriction which has been placed upon parcels addressed to officers or men of the expeditionary forces the Postoffice Department has advised all Postmasters.

Parcels addressed to soldiers of the expeditionary forces must contain articles specifically requested by the addressee and approved by his regimental commander.

WAR TROPHY TO ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Academy To Get Gun Taken By Marines.

Washington.—A heavy Maxim machine gun, captured by American marines from the Germans in Belleau Wood on June 11 and for four days used to harass the enemy's own lines, is being shipped from France to marine headquarters in Washington, the Navy Department announced.

Two heavy German minewerfers captured by the marines in the same action, will be presented, one each to Annapolis and West Point, if transportation can be arranged.

AETNA PLANT BLOWS UP.

Was Making Nitrates On Government Orders.

Marquette, Mich.—Three men were killed and damage estimated at several hundred thousand dollars was done by an explosion at the nitrate plant of the Aetna Explosives Company, near Ishpeming. The plant, which was engaged on Government orders, was completely destroyed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

PERSHING AND BLISS KNIGHTS.

Awarded Grand Crosses In Historic Orders.

London.—General John J. Pershing has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the Supreme War Council, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This was officially announced.

MINISTER'S FLAG IGNORED.

U-Boat Sinks Spaniard With Diplomat On Board.

Athens, Greece.—It is announced from a Spanish source that a Spanish steamship on which Minister Lopez de Vega was returning to Spain has been torpedoed by a German submarine. The ship flew the Minister's flag. The diplomat and his family have been rescued. The German Government had been notified of the minister's departure a week in advance.

COMMONS TO INVOKE VICTORY.

Lloyd George Moves Church Attendance August 4.

London.—Premier Lloyd George, in a few words moved, ex-Premier Asquith seconded and the members of the House of Commons unanimously adopted this resolution: "That this house attend St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday, the fourth of August, it being the fourth anniversary of the declaration of war, to invoke divine blessing on our just cause."

THEIR SOLDIER PRIDE HURT

American Detachment, Forced Back

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WILSON'S WHEAT PRICE VETO

PRESIDENT Wilson's veto of the Senate bill adding but twenty cents to the price of a bushel of wheat, when at \$2.20 it barely returns the cost of raising, was it statesmanship, or politics? The voters' answer will be known next November 6th.

Cotton profiteers in the favored South can boost their kingly product until the very poor may have to go shirtless. No matter, "Cotton is King," is the old cry from Dixie to which Mr. Wilson ever lends a friendly ear.

Fertilizers are up over 100 per cent.; labor sky-high, in fact, fast becoming prohibitive, common farm hands getting from four to six dollars a day and board! The farm machinery barons are skinning the poor farmer without mercy. Everything from bed to board is more than doubled, all the necessities of life, food, raiment—everything!

On top of all these things the farmer must gamble with the seasons, often sow, toil and get nothing, or, as this year, but a half crop or less!

Therefore at \$2.20 a bushel for his wheat, the Delaware farmer is just about making a bare living. Congress, realizing the injustice of refusing the farmer a little profit after all his long years of toiling to give the world cheap bread, adds a few pennies more—and Mr. Wilson promptly vetoes the bill!

His alleged "reasons" are unsound. Reason 1. "An overwhelming majority of the farmers of the United States regard this \$2.20 price as fair and liberal, &c." The very reverse of this is, we believe, true of "an overwhelming majority of the farmers" of Delaware and elsewhere.

Reason 2. "That it will add \$2.00 a bushel to the cost of a barrel of flour."

Any 6th year grade school lad can refute this absurd statement! Thus: It takes from five to five and a half bushels of wheat—sometimes less than five—to make a barrel of flour, and 5 or 5½ times 20 cents, by any other than White House mathematics, amounts to \$1.00, or at most to \$1.10 more cost for a barrel of flour! So much for that!

Nor will the empty compliments the President with his smooth rhetoric, pays the farmer, atone for the robbery, for the sweet stuff he laddles out is truly an instance where "fine words butter no parsnips."

But what makes this act of Mr. Wilson wholly unwarranted, is that he thus unjustly seeks to throw the blame for the high cost of flour upon the farmer, right in the teeth of the report of his own Food Commission showing that the big profiteering flour mills are making over 400 per cent. profit where the raiser of the grain is barely getting his cost out of it! But it is safer to sandbag the politically unorganized farmers than the mighty millionaire corporations!

Here is what a wheel-horse Democratic senator, Gore, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, thinks of Mr. Wilson's veto: "Wisdom, justice and statesmanship prompted both senate and house to raise the price of wheat." Then the veto of a Democratic president was not "wisdom, justice and statesmanship!"

Senator Gore then spoke this Cassandra prophecy: "If the next house is Republican, I believe it will be due to this veto." If one may judge from the expressions of justly angered Democratic farmers one hears, it is easy to foresee that Senator Gore's warning words will be abundantly verified in this session!

ROOSEVELT SPARTANS

ALAS! for that superb patriot and statesman, Theodore Roosevelt, who with seer-like vision over three years ago again and again solemnly warned his country of the perils of the on coming War Calamity from whose evils all are now suffering. Alas! that because his wise counsels were not heeded, the consequences should have fallen so heavily upon himself! But of the four sons so nobly laid by his wife and himself upon the altar of his country, one, Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is now in a hospital suffering from a bad wound received when heading a charge against a dangerous machine-gun "nest"; another, Captain Archie Roosevelt, is also lying in a hospital badly wounded; while the third, their heroic youngest son, Lieutenant Quentin

Roosevelt, slain while with genuine Roosevelt courage fighting odds in his aerial battle, lies in a foreign grave! With true Spartan courage the parents hide their keen grief, Col. Roosevelt with touching patriotism expressing his joy that his son was permitted to do something in the defence of his native land. Heroic chips of a heroic Old Block! The whole land shares his pride and his sorrow.

AMERICA'S GLORY

WHEN was an American ever more proud of his country than at this hour! Prodigies of skill and valor everywhere, winning every day from the disdainful Huns new victories each more splendid than the last!

Deeds of self-sacrifice and generosity each one as fine as the unselfish act of a Sydney dying on the field of Zutphen! Not only our regulars, marines and land forces, have covered the American name with glory imperishable, but the civilian soldiery, raw recruits but a few weeks ago, now by the system of intensive training born of the pressing need of the situation, transformed into veterans as fine as the best—thanks to the native wit and grit of the average Yankee youth!

FIFTH HUN DRIVE FAILS

JUST as The Transcript last Wednesday ventured to predict, the Kaiser's final, BIG "Peace" drive that was to smite his foes such a stunning blow that they would be glad to talk peace, has indeed proved "a fizzle," aye, worse, a huge disaster whose losses are hourly augmenting.

This fifth drive of the Huns, that has been turned into a victorious drive by the Allies, clearly marks the beginning of the end. If any more big Hun drives are attempted, (which is doubtful) they are fore-doomed to failure.

Nothing now remains but for America to put her mighty millions in the field, and to darken the whole vault of heaven with her air squadrons innumerable; then the first and last American drive begins which will not end until the Stars and Stripes float proudly over the Kaiser's Palace in Berlin, and the brutal world assassin begs mercy from out the very dust.

A CHRISTIAN DUTY.

A man who uses an account against another as camouflage to add 10 or 20 cents just because the account may bear it, and no questions asked, is as much a criminal as the tapper of a till, and yet it is done every day by people who regard themselves as honest. It is a Christian duty to be rigidly honest to the final penny, and never to take a cent that does not mean an adequate service performed, says Ohio State Journal. But somehow or other in these days, when moral duty is so widely preached, there is an evident tendency to think that smartness is something akin from justice and that one has a right to be smart even if he is unjust. Now there is no hope for a change in the habit of the sharpers, but there ought to be in all who deal with these sharpers, to see that they are honestly treated and that everything they pay for represents full value in service or material. A man who permits himself to be cheated is little different in a moral standpoint from the cheater himself. He is simply a particeps criminis every time he allows another to impose upon him with an adequate consideration in a trade.

In supporting the government's bill for full control of the production of wheat the French minister of provisions urged the need of increasing the growth of grain. Wheat production in France has been increased during the war, but only sufficiently to provide supplies for an additional fifteen days. The vessels which France is using to import wheat are greatly needed to bring in other things. If the bill is passed, the government will be prepared to supply seeds and fertilizers to farmers and to compel land owners to grow wheat, fixing a minimum acreage. It will please Americans to know that the French government is making such a strong effort to increase food production. That makes it easier to bear the food restrictions which are on us.

During the Civil war up the United States a number of locomotive engineers earned distinction for heroism by running trains in dangerous territory. Frequently they were under fire, and commanding officers found occasion to praise their coolness and courage, says Illinois State Journal. The same patriotic spirit which animated the engineers of the '60s persists in the craft. President Stone of the Locomotive Brotherhood has just submitted to the war department the names of 400 engineers who volunteer for the most dangerous service of the war—that of piloting the great tractor tanks across No Man's Land on the French front.

Vacant lot cultivation is one of the most admirable means of adding to the food supply. The land used is that which would otherwise be idle and so, generally, is the labor. No land is taken from another field of productive use and the gardeners utilize spare moments that might otherwise be wasted. Much food was produced by the vacant lot gardeners last year. Much more can and ought to be produced this year.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN
SEAFORD DOVER LAUREL



To Doctors

A professional man is often a poor business man. Conserve your best interest by selecting a safe place to deposit, and establish a banking credit against that time when you may have an opportunity for investment but not sufficient cash to to seize it.

Wait Until the "Number" Answers or the Operator Reports

ONE of the things that causes telephone congestion is the practice of abandoning calls.

Very often a subscriber will call a number and if he doesn't get an almost instantaneous connection will hang up and try again later. He feels that minutes have elapsed while, in reality, it has been but a matter of seconds.

This hanging up of your telephone receiver means that your time, and the time and labor of the operator, has been wasted and the whole operation repeated later; then again if the called party comes on the line the operator must answer: "Party's gone" or "Excuse it, please."

Please remain at your telephone until the called subscriber answers or the operator reports. This will mean a saving in the time and effort of the three parties to the call, and involve less use of the lines and equipment at a time when the Telephone Company is striving to avoid unnecessary service congestion, when all its facilities are directed to the task of meeting the increasing general needs of the country.

THE DIAMOND STATE
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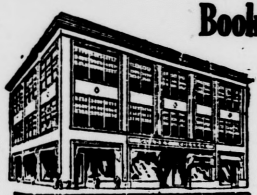
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THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

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Middletown, Del.



Five Economy Weeks!

Everybody in these exacting war days, is economizing, rich and poor alike. The lesson is a sharp one, but its benefits will be many: 1st, all are thus helping our Country and our Allies at a very critical time; 2d, all are thus saving money; 3d, many will thus form permanent habits of Saving which will prove of untold future value.

Fogel and Burstan as a firm are able to help every patron in his or her "Economy Drive" because, 1st, ours is above all others an "Economy Store." Why? Because our custom of buying for cash a year or even longer ahead, gives us in these days of swiftly advancing prices, a big advantage over others, little or big—that is why we justly style ours, "The Economy Store."

2d. You will save money if you also follow our practice, and buy ahead for your actual wants. This is HIGHLY IMPORTANT, for nearly every article in our Store is going up, and many things getting scarce as well by reason of the fact that the Government is seizing mills and stocks in every direction for our 2,000,000 soldiers, with 3,000,000 more to follow; then the 38,000,000 men at war in the whole world has caused an awful scarcity of labor!

One of the largest wholesale houses in America warns its merchants to lay in big stocks far ahead "if they would get goods for less money." Therefore, we again urgently advise our patrons to do the same thing. Furthermore, to help our old customers and win new ones by our liberality, for the rest of July and during August we will sell all our Hot Weather Goods of every description in our Store for SPECIALLY LOW PRICES, way below prices elsewhere demanded. We cordially invite all to visit our Store and test our Money-Saving Offer.

Fogel & Burstan Dept. Store

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

Larrowe's

BIG 6 SIX

Why Keep Cows unless for the Profit they pay You?

You know as does every other dairyman that the more milk each of your cows will produce, the larger will be your milk check.

You know also that your cows, to be most profitable, must not only produce the maximum of milk but must produce over a reasonable period of time. But to give the largest possible milk flow your cows must be in good health, for an ailing cow can no more produce than a sick man can work.

To enjoy good health, cows, like human beings, must be well cared for, properly housed and above all, must be properly fed.

So when selecting your dairy feed be sure that it's a ration that will keep you cows in the best of health—help nature along so that your cows may produce their maximum and thereby pay you the greatest possible profits.

The Complete Ration

Made of the choicest of feeds carefully analyzed before and after mixing, sold to you in sacks ready for feeding with average roughage. "BIG SIX" will keep your cows in good health and assure you the largest possible milk flow covering the greatest period of time. It's the feed that is going to pay you the biggest milk check.

Proportioning of Ingredients

The utmost care has been used in properly proportioning the different ingredients so as to obtain the best results. Even though Cottonseed Meal is the cheapest source of protein, its use has been limited to an absolutely safe, conservative amount, so as to avoid any possible danger which might otherwise result from excessive feeding of this much used and much misused commodity. To complete our protein requirements of "BIG-SIX" we use Gluten Feed and Linseed Oil Meal. The proportions of these feeds are nicely balanced for best results. Too much Gluten Feed, especially with Cottonseed Meal, might prove heating and produce udder trouble, but a judicious use of Linseed Meal counteracts such possibilities. Nevertheless care must be taken to avoid an excessive amount of Linseed Oil Meal, as it might in conjunction with bran, be too laxative. Wheat bran and Middlings furnish, not only their proper amount of protein and carbohydrates, but provide the rich phosphate of the wheat, and moreover are palatable to the cow. Hominy, likewise, is very palatable and is a splendid source of energy. The proper quantities of each of the different feeds are carefully chosen, so that not only is the proper chemical analysis of the mixture attained, but the composition is such that no harmful results follow from the improper use of any one ingredient.

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SCHOOL OPEN FOR BLINDED FIGHTERS

VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION AT HOSPITAL IN BALTIMORE.

MEN TAUGHT USEFUL TRADES

Soldiers in Field and Camp Get Many Books—Secretary Wilson Explains General Mobilization of Labor for War Industries.

(From Committee on Public Information.) Washington.—Returning federal soldiers, sailors and marines are being received now for vocational instruction and rehabilitation at Hospital Training School, General Hospital No. 7, the former home of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, at Baltimore, Md. The hospital is outfitted to accommodate 250 men and has large recreation fields and an extensive acreage in gardens.

Col. James Bordley of the surgeon general's office in charge of the re-education of the blind, has announced the appointment of O. H. Burritt of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind as the educational director of this army hospital training school, with Miss Jenny A. Turner, former designer for the Massachusetts commission for the blind, as a reconstruction aide. Miss Turner has been working with the returned wounded soldiers at the Walter Reed hospital, Washington.

The blinded soldiers from overseas will be discharged from the hospital after they have been taught a practical self-supporting trade, have been put in good physical condition, and taught to read standard printing in raised type. The men will be sent to their own home communities and placed in the trades for which they have been trained. Red Cross workers will watch after their welfare.

Co-operating with the army medical department, the Red Cross Institute for the Blind is now making a national survey of industries open to blinded soldiers. Instructions will be made to conform with preparations for these industries. The federal board for vocational education is arranging a plan for the economic and social supervision of all wounded and blinded soldiers.

The war service committee of the American Library association reports that 435,000 books were shipped to American soldiers in France up to July 1. The books went in tonnage space granted at the request of General Pershing on the decks of transports, where they were used by the men on the voyage and unpacked for use in France; in naval vessels for naval bases abroad; and in Red Cross tonnage for the hospitals in France and England.

A total of more than 2,500,000 books have been supplied by the American Library association to the camps and stations in the United States and overseas. Approximately 500,000 of these books were purchased, others having come as gifts from the American people through the public libraries of the country. Nearly 40 library buildings have been erected, and 600 camps in America, alone, have received collections of books.

Two hundred librarians, including leaders in their profession in this country, are giving their time to library war service. Most of these are serving as camp librarians, assistants, and organizers in the field; others are in dispatch offices for the shipment of books to France.

Methods of thrift now enforced in the army quartermaster general's office, including the repair of clothing and shoes, where possible, have cut down the issue of new clothing and shoes from 30 to 40 per cent in some instances.

The plants where the mending is done are run in connection with forts and camps by the camp quartermaster. When a soldier tears or rips a garment he turns it in to his supply officer. When the soles of his shoes wear out or the heel runs down, the shoes go back to the same officer. These garments and shoes are taken to the repair shops managed by the conservation and reclamation officer. When repaired and put in order they are returned to the original owner if possible, and if the original owner cannot be located they serve some other soldier.

Hundreds of women are being employed by the war department in the work of repairing the garments of soldiers and in the laundries at camps and cantonments. Preference in this employment is given the wives, sisters, and mothers of men in the service. By paying \$1 a month a soldier is entitled to a weekly bundle of laundry in which the number of articles is not limited.

Do not waste food, says the United States food administration. Do not use as a luxury to serve with salads, fruits, and sea foods and do not put more than is necessary in glasses of water, tea, and other drinks.

There is to be no curtailment on the use of food as a necessity, but it should be used carefully in localities where any shortage is indicated. It is considered a necessity when used to preserve food and in administering comfort, and every reasonable effort will be made to see that families are supplied with their legitimate needs.

A recipe for a wheatless loaf of bread is soon to be made public by the office of home economics of the department of agriculture. It is the discovery of the experimental kitchen conducted jointly by the department of agriculture and the food administration. Directions are to be given for the making of three new wheat substitute breads—the half wheat loaf, the one-fourth wheat loaf, and the wheatless loaf. The recipe is expected to save thousands of pounds of wheat flour.

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes this explanation of the general mobilization of labor for war industries, recruiting for which is to begin August 1 under direction of the United States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor, this service will gradually take charge of the mobilizing and placing of all labor for war industries employing 100 or more workers. This will profoundly affect all other industries and all other workers. It will correct the abuses and troubles growing out of the large labor turnover with the consequent disruption of regular work. "Every safeguard must be taken to protect the standard of living and the morale of the wage earners. Especially must great care be taken to keep the age limit of those who enter industry at a high level, lest we rob our future citizenship of its right to growth and time for education. We must also take knowledge of the dangers attendant upon the large entrance of women into heavy and hazardous industries.

"The exigencies of war times should not be made the occasion for the breaking down of those standards of hours, wages, and conditions of work which are designed to protect the childhood, the womanhood, and the motherhood of the present and the future. "Experts tell us it takes from six to ten workers at home to keep one soldier on the firing line in Europe. Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize, distribute and energize those who do the work of our war industries has become as important a factor in winning the war as the prowess of our armies in the field or our navy on the seas."

The war department has established five central officers' training camps, at which civilians and enlisted men will be trained for commissions in the officers' reserve corps. Infantry training camps are located at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; and Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; field artillery at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and machine gun at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

These training schools will be run continuously, a new class being admitted monthly. The course of training will be four months at the infantry and machine-gun schools and three months at the field artillery school. The schools are open to qualified enlisted men in all branches of the service except coast artillery, signal corps, and labor units. The number of civilians admitted will be limited.

To be eligible for admission candidates must be between twenty years, eight months and forty years; citizens of the United States, and not born in any of the countries with which the United States is at war or allies of such countries. Enlisted men must have the moral, educational and physical qualifications required of an officer. Civilians must be graduates of a high school or have pursued an equivalent course of instruction, be of good moral character, and have the required physical qualifications.

In addition to the above qualifications, candidates for the field artillery must possess a thorough understanding and working knowledge of arithmetic, and plane geometry. Trained civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and architectural engineers are desired. Civilian applicants will be certified by the army officer on duty as professor of military science and tactics at the educational institution nearest the residence of the applicant.

A children's recreation drive is on to continue during July and August, under the auspices of the children's bureau, department of labor, and the women's committee of the council of national defense. It will culminate in "patriotic play week," September 1-7, in which the work of 10,000,000 women in organizing recreation in 10,000 communities will come to an end.

"To be strong for victory the nation must let her children play," said Charles Frederick Weller, associate secretary of the Playgrounds and Recreation Association of America. No time nor money can be spared from war-winning activities, but the winning of the war depends on man power, and man power cannot be sustained in any nation without health and wholesomeness in the children.

Far worse than exhausting America's financial capital would be the exhaustion of child life, which is man-power capital. "England and France began as the United States has been tempted to begin—by letting the children pay too heavily for the war in child labor, increased delinquency, overtaxed nerves, weakened bodies, and premature deaths, but England and France turned to life war burdens from the children by giving them a chance to play. There is urgent need to give our boys and girls an American square deal—their safety valve of play."

The postal censorship board, post office department, announces that translators of Spanish are in demand at New York and other port cities. These positions are open to women who can translate accurately and quickly.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, in charge of the department of food production and home economics of the woman's committee, council of defense, gives this advice to farmerettes: "Watch your feet. Don't ignore footwear. You must have a good spinal column to keep up with a good job. The condition of the spinal column depends greatly on the feet. Be picturesque if you wish, but be sensible. Wear good stout boots to preserve health."

Paper thread is a Denmark war substitute for use in binder twine.

Bastille day, July 14, the French republican holiday, was observed and celebrated this year on land and sea by American land and navy forces under special orders in like manner as is observed the American Fourth of July.

Wheat is selling for \$50 a bushel in Turkey, reports the American and Syrian relief commission in Turkey. Before the war the normal price was 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

Maryland Schools To Get \$31,250.

Annapolis.—Maryland was allotted \$31,250 for vocational education under the provisions of the law for vocational education by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. To obtain this money Maryland must provide the same amount for a similar purpose from its own treasury. The fund will be distributed for the following purposes: Agriculture, for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors, \$9,683.

Trade economies and industry, for salaries of teachers, \$11,672. Teacher training, for salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher training, \$9,894.

The Maryland schools which will receive the funds are as follows: Maryland State College, at College Park, for agricultural and teacher training work.

Vocational Schools—Baden High School (day), at Baden; Sparks Agricultural High School (day), at Sparks; Calhoun High School (day), at Calhoun; Sherwood High School (day), at Sandy Springs.

Teacher Training Institutions for Home Economics—Maryland State College, at College Park. For Teacher Training in Trades and Industries—Maryland State College, at College Park.

To Plant 50,000 Fish.

Frederick.—About 50,000 more fish from the State hatchery, Lewistown, will be deposited in streams of the county, tributaries of the Monocacy river, in a few days. Reno S. Harp, president of the local Fish and Game Association, has asked a number of persons in different localities to go for the fish and place them in the streams. About 19,000 will be deposited in Big Tons creek, 10,000 in Linganore creek, 3,000 in Buck creek, 5,000 in Tons creek, 3,000 in Isreal creek, 5,000 in Hunting creek, 5,000 in Fishers creek, 5,000 in Little Tuscarora creek and 5,000 in Catocin creek. The fish will include bass, crappie, Mississippi cats, white cats and blue gills. The State Conservation Commission will make an inspection of the hatchery this week with a view of increasing its facilities. It is expected that additional land will be taken over for new ponds and the hatchery building enlarged.

Gold fish producers are worried over transportation facilities, which, they say, are discouraging. Hundreds of thousands of these fish are shipped annually from this county all over the United States. One of the largest producers stated that unless transportation conditions improve the gold fish industry here will be seriously hampered.

Peach Crop A Failure.

Hagerstown.—Washington county's peach crop in many sections is almost a total failure, according to statements of leading fruit growers. The freeze of last winter killed many of the buds. More buds were frozen at blossoming time. Then came the June drought, followed by the drought, which has caused many peaches to ripen prematurely. One grower, who expected a good sized crop, purchased packages for 24,000 bushels. He says if he gets 6,000 bushels he will be lucky. Another extensive grower stated that six weeks ago the indications were he would get a large crop, but now he expects practically none. Joseph W. Wolfinger and Elias B. Hartle have an orchard in the South Mountain belt from which they expect a crop of 2,500 bushels. A few early varieties have been shipped, the growers receiving \$2.75 a package.

Choir Boy Drowns.

Havre de Grace.—Seized with a cramp while swimming, Lee F. Coburn, 11 years old, a choir boy of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, was drowned in the Susquehanna River. Young Coburn, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lee Coburn, was in the water with several small companions, and when he called for help none of them was able to rescue him. His father, who was sitting in front of the Coburn home about half a block from the scene, heard the boy's shouting and rushed to the water's edge, but was so overcome at the news that it was his own boy who was drowning that he, too, was unable to go to his aid. Fifteen minutes after the boy disappeared the body was recovered by James McCullum, who found it after diving several times. Efforts made to resuscitate the lad failed.

Cumberland Drafted Dies.

Cumberland.—John Arthur Twigg, who was to have gone with the Cumberland draft contingent to Camp Meade Tuesday, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. C. Shryock, of abscess of the brain. He was to have left with the June quota, but illness prevented.

To Double Track W. M.

Williamsport.—The Western Maryland Railway will be double-tracked from Williamsport westward about five miles. An engineering corps and right-of-way buyers have established headquarters here. The right-of-way men are buying rights-of-way, while the engineers are getting things in shape for surveying. Work, it is said, will begin in a few days. Equipment is being unloaded from cars and laborers are being hired.

Gas Explosion Wrecks Store.

Federalburg.—A gas explosion which blew out the side of the storehouse and roof of the building occurred in the store of William Penn Willis, at Harmony village, near this town. In the store besides Mr. Willis were his 18-year-old daughter, Martha, and 17-year-old son, Everett, both of whom were burned and shocked. They were taken to Eastern hospital. Mr. Willis also suffered from shock but escaped with minor injuries. Reports from the hospital say the boy and girl have a fair chance of recovery. The storehouse is lighted by an acetylene gas plant. In some manner the carbide tank was left open and the escaping gas filled the storehouse. When Everett lighted one of the gas jets, the blaze ignited the gas in the room, causing the tank to explode. The store was practically demolished and the stock of goods badly damaged.

Sheep Growers Organize.

Upper Marlboro.—With a view to encouraging the sheep-growing industry in Prince George's county, a county sheep growers' association has been formed with the following officers: William B. Morgan, Piscataway, president; John Snowden, Laurel, vice-president and county agent; C. H. Taylor, Upper Marlboro, secretary-treasurer. The officers and W. S. Chichester, Aquasco, and F. R. Du Paul, Upper Marlboro, with two others to be elected, constitute the executive committee. The association will co-operate with the Maryland Sheep Growers' Association and by joining the county association the members automatically become members of the State association. It is urged that all interested in sheep growing in the county join the association.

With Paper 62 Years.

Westminster.—Charles A. Horner, this city, celebrated his 83d birthday, last Wednesday, and his 62d year with the Democratic Advocate. He came from Waynesboro, Pa., and secured a position with the Carroll County Democrat under Editor G. H. Randall in 1856. In 1865, when Joseph Shaw was killed at the Anchor Hotel, this city, by a mob, Mr. Horner tried to protect him. After Mr. Shaw was killed the Carroll County Democrat office was set on fire and burned, but Mr. Horner saved much of the type. During the Civil War he was arrested and locked up for some time. He is in active service yet and can set 6-point type as well as a young man.

Cambridge Boy Drowned.

Cambridge.—Audrey Nichols, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Nichols, was drowned in Cambridge harbor. The little fellow failed to return home at dinner, and inquiry and search located his wagon at the foot of the bridge. The bottom was dragged and the body found after it had been in the water about two hours. Mr. Nichols is the Cambridge manager of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

To Keep Old Academy Open.

Cumberland.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Allegany County Academy it was practically decided to maintain the school another year, despite the fact that the State appropriation of \$800 has been withdrawn. The academy was founded in 1798 and with the exception of four years during the Civil War has been in continuous session.

Dies Of Injuries Received In Wreck.

Rockville.—William E. Dawson, 65 years old, of Germantown, died of injuries received in the collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Linden, in which 10 others were injured. He is survived by his widow, formerly a Miss Viers, of this county, and four children, Mrs. Albert Woolton, Mrs. Corine Duc, Nicholas Dawson and William V. Dawson.

To Mark Antietam.

Sharpsburg.—The Forbes Granite Company, Chambersburg, was awarded the contract for the monument that will be erected on Antietam battle field by Francis Lynde Stetson, New York, to the memory of his brother, Colonel Stetson, who was killed in the famous Sedgewick charge near the old Dunkard Church, which was used as a hospital during the Battle of Antietam.

Western Md. To Build New Track.

Williamsport.—Preparations are making for the construction of five miles of double track on the Western Maryland Railway between this place and Clearspring. E. C. Anderson has been awarded the contract. Fourteen carloads of machinery and tools have arrived from Cumberland. Work will be started at both ends of the new line.

Killed In Explosion.

Cumberland.—When several tons of powder exploded in the powder house of the Atlantic Coal Company, near Rockwood, Albert Slostosky, aged 34, an Austrian, was killed, a number of dwellings were badly damaged and every window in one hundred or more houses of the mining village broken.

Odd Fellows At Pen-Mar August 8.

Hagerstown.—The annual reunion of the Odd Fellows of Maryland and adjoining states will be held at Pen-Mar Park Thursday, August 8.

Caught Five-Pound Bass.

Rockville.—One of the largest black bass ever caught in the Potomac River in this county was landed at Pennyfield's Lock by Ollie Moulden, of Rockville. It weighed five pounds and one ounce. The lucky fisherman also captured seven other beauties ranging in weight from two to four pounds.

Public school women teachers in Collinswood, Canada, are asking the maximum salary be increased to \$800 per annum.



UTENSILS FOR FARM BUTTER

Shotgun Can Is Much Preferred to Crocks and Other Styles of Vessels Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The following equipment is needed for butter making on the farm:

1. Milk Pails—They should be of the type commonly known as covered-top, should be heavily tinned, and have all seams flushed with solder so that they can be cleaned easily.
2. Cream Separator—Any make is satisfactory if it skims clean and can be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized.
3. Shotgun Cans—As a cream container the style of can known as the "shotgun can" is much to be preferred to crocks and many other types of cans and pails commonly used. This can usually measures about 8 1/2 inches in diameter and 20 inches high. These cans are easily handled, covered, and cleaned.
4. Cream-Cooling Tank—Where there is an abundance of cold water any tank, properly used, will be effective. In very warm climates or where



Working the Butter.

cold water cannot be run through the tank several times daily, or where ice is used, it is advisable to use an insulated tank.

5. Churn—The barrel type of churn is simple, inexpensive, easy to operate, and easily cleaned.
6. Butterworker—The lever and the table butterworkers are very satisfactory. The former is simpler and less expensive. When making large quantities of butter a table worker or combined churn and worker is frequently used.
7. Thermometer—A floating dairy thermometer should be used.
8. Cream and Buttermilk Strainer—A strainer similar to a colander or a strainer dipper is frequently used for straining both the cream and buttermilk. A hair sieve is sometimes used as a buttermilk strainer because butter does not stick to it as it does to tinware.
9. Cream-Stirring Rod—A rod with a four or five-inch disk on one end is more effective in stirring cream than a spoon or other implement. Stirring rods should be well tinned and smooth so that they may be cleaned easily.
10. Wooden paddle.
11. Wooden ladle.
12. Tin pails.
13. Half gallon tin dipper.
14. Hand butter printer.
15. Scrub Brush—A stiff fiber brush is preferable to one with soft bristles.

TAKING CARE OF SEPARATOR

Machine Should Be Cleaned Thoroughly Immediately After Each Time It Is Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

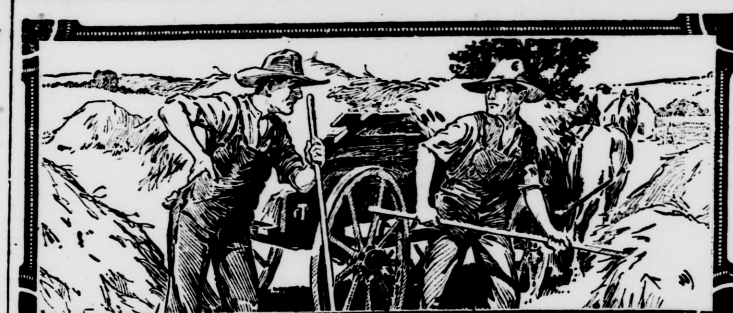
Like all other milk utensils, the separator should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after each time it is used. Merely flushing the bowl with warm water after use and taking it apart for washing but once a day is a filthy practice and must be condemned. All parts of the separator bowl, together with the other tinware, should first be rinsed with lukewarm water, then thoroughly scrubbed with a brush in warm water in which washing powder has been dissolved. Soap or soap powder are liable to leave a soapy film on the utensils and should not be used. Soda ash or one of the commercial dairy cleansing powders is satisfactory, as either is easily rinsed off. The utensils should then be sterilized by means of the farm sterilizer or boiled for five minutes.

Wash Butter Twice.

The butter, in the granular condition, should be washed twice with pure water at about the same temperature as the buttermilk.

Keep Milk Cool in Summer. Great care is required to keep milk cool during summer where one has no ice or is not well equipped for handling milk.

Cool Milk Immediately. As soon as the milk is drawn from the cow it should be cooled.



Don't Neglect a Bad Back!

It's Mighty Poor Policy to Worry Along Thus Handicapped When Health and Strength is So Needed. THE man or woman handicapped with a bad back in these times when physical fitness is so necessary, is indeed crippled. It's mighty poor policy to worry along with an aching back day after day; work is neglected and the simplest duties are a burden. Plowing, planting, harvesting, churning, the daily household all throw a heavy strain on the kidneys and kidney ills, with attendant backache, are a common result. Don't wait! Neglect may mean gravel, dropsy or Bright's disease. Get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills today. They have helped thousands. They should help you.

Personal Reports of Real Cases

A VIRGINIA CASE. Alex. Umberger, constable, 5-11-11 St., Wytheville, Va., says: "I had a steady, dull ache across the small of my back. Hard work and heavy lifting, no doubt, brought on kidney trouble. The kidney secretions were highly colored and irregular and painful in passage. At times an ache in my back was so severe I could hardly straighten up. It was difficult for me to get out of bed in the morning. One box of Doan's Kidney Pills did me more good than anything I had ever tried. They strengthened my back and regulated my kidneys."

ANOTHER VIRGINIA CASE. Mrs. M. A. Eanes, 708 Polk St., Lynchburg, Va., says: "I had been a constant sufferer from kidney complaint and rheumatism for four years. My hands were so swollen and sore I couldn't use them for days at a time. I had sharp pains through my kidneys which extended into my spine and suffered as no tongue can tell. I happened to read about Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box. After using them the swelling and the pain left my hands and arms and there was no sign of rheumatism in my system. My kidneys no longer bother me and I am feeling fine."

THE TEST OF TIME. Almost five years later Mrs. Eanes added: "I have never had any trouble from my kidneys since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me."

A PERMANENT EFFECT. Several years later, Mr. Umberger said: "The benefit Doan's Kidney Pills gave me several years ago has been permanent."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

60c a Box At All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Chemists

Tough Luck. His wife had followed him across to be a Red Cross nurse. During a bit of German strafing he fell wounded and woke up several hours later in a field hospital. His wife was bending over him.

"Ain't that just my luck, Jenny?" he murmured. "With all the pretty nurses there are over here to look after the soldiers, I had to draw you."—Detroit Free Press.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.—Shakespeare.

One thing we are sure of—the world was never made great by the pickers.

Where He Got Even. Church Usher (confidentially)—That woman I just seated is Mrs. Stuckup. She had me sent round to the back door one day when I called at the house on a business errand. Made me transact the business through a servant, too. But I've got even with her.

Friend—You have given her one of the best pews in the church.

Usher—Wait half an hour. She's right where a stained-glass window will throw a red light on her nose.

The lung motor is an air pump which is used to start the breathing process in newly born babies.

NO WORMS In A Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

contains just what the blood needs, Iron and Quinine in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach and if given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion and act as a general strengthening tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. It is pleasant to take. Price 60c.

PERFECTLY HARMLESS. CONTAINS NO NUX-VOMICA OR OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS.

When A General Strengthening Tonic is Needed in the Home For The Child, For the Mother or the Father, Take Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

Hot Weather Hits Us Hardest in Stomach

Keep a close watch on your stomach this summer. We need all our fighting strength. War work—change of diet—will make us all easier prey to stomach and bowel trouble than ever before. It is so easy to become overheated on a blazing hot day, especially after foraging a hearty meal. And then the excessive heat makes us flood our stomachs with all kinds of cold drinks. That's bad at any time; much worse—even dangerous—when there is the slightest feeling of stomach trouble.

Keep the stomach sweet and cool and free from too much acid—that's about all that is necessary. It's not so much the diet as to keep the poison from starting trouble. You can easily do this if you will just take a tablet or two of EATONIC after your meals.

EATONIC is the wonderful new compound that absorbs the harmful gases and juices and almost instantly drives away stomach misery.

Instead of sudden and painful attacks of indigestion, after you begin using EATONIC you'll forget you have a stomach. And there will be no more heartburn, food repeating, sour stomach, gas pains, or that lumpy, bloated feeling you have so often experienced after eating. Then your appetite—you know how hard it is to satisfy in hot weather—eat one or two EATONIC Tablets a half hour before meals—and you will enjoy the results and feel better in every way.

Farms for Sale

Farm of 38 acres, 6 acres in wood. Balance tillable, located on stone road near town, all crops and possession at once. Price right.

Farm of 96 acres 65 acres tillable. Apple orchard and other fruits. Located on state road one mile from R. R. Station, church and school.

Farm of 115 acres 60 acres tillable. Near canneries and R. R. station. Good buildings, fruit trees, nice truck land, 1/2 of crops go with farm. Reasonable price. Part can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 120 acres, 110 acres tillable. Well fenced, new buildings. Well located for an ideal home. 1/2 cash, balance can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 250 acres mostly tillable. Good buildings and good land. Handy to school and station.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Middletown, Del.
Phone 168.

For Sale

Just received a store property for sale in Cecilton, Md., one of the best locations doing one of the largest businesses in Cecilton. Also, farm of 175 acres, \$11,000; farm of 311 acres, \$17,000; farm of 256 acres, \$17,000; farm of 154 acres, \$12,000. Also, a nice house with a good garage. Turn your quarters into victory bullets. Buy Thrift or War Saving Stamps.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.,
Real Estate Broker,
North Broad St., Middletown

SECURITY

It is one thing to have money and quite another to hold it. Many successful men can testify to the ease with which fortunes are acquired and they are held. Is it not infinitely better to place your surplus fund in a Bank, with a good income positively assured, than to secure a larger return than can be had with safety?

This Bank offers you security.

4 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON ALL DEPOSITS. NO CHARGE MADE FOR ANY ACCOUNT.

WILMINGTON SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY
S. E. Cor. 9th and Market Sts.,
Wilmington, Delaware

H. C. PRIESTER

"I MAKE THEM"

SIGNS

Of Every Description

YOU NEED THEM

A Postal will Bring us together
Address, Port Penn, Del.

FOR SALE!

I will sell at Ginn's Corner, near Townsend, Del., on

Wednesday, July 31st, 1918.

23 head of good Milch Cows, some fresh and others close springers. Also, one yoke of well-mated Oxen.

C. H. HASTINGS.

TRUCKS TO HIRE!

I wish to inform the public that I own and am operating five Trucks, and am in a position to haul light or heavy freight between any points at any and all times.

Wheat hauling a specialty.

J. K. ORRELL,
Odessa, Del.
Phone, 76-12

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.

J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT.

Phone 5 and 41.

JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies when BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health.

Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO., INC.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Blackbird Hundred

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JULY 27th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

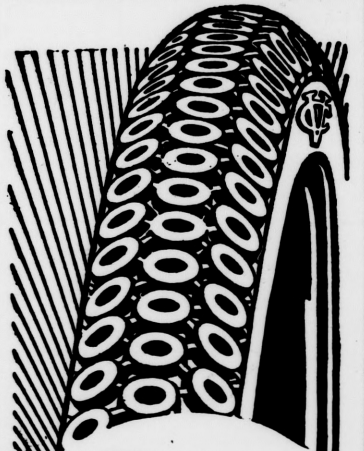
RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, JULY 26th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred



They're
Highest Quality
That's why we sell
the famous nonakid,
mile-multiplying

Pennsylvania
VACUUM CUP
BICYCLE TIRES

And because they
never fail to make good,
we can recommend them
without the slightest
hesitation. See them at
our store.



TRY A SANDWICH

Made with our sugar cured ham. You'll find it delicious. Our hams are cut from healthy young pigs and cured in the good old way with cane sugar and salt. The flesh is firm and tender, and the flavor is excellent. Sandwiches made with such ham are a treat. Why not try one?

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET

Phone 86.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Vend. Exp. Jus. Judge, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 30 DAY OF AUGUST 1918.

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with a dwelling house thereon erected known as No. 222 Union Street situate in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING on the easterly side of Union Street at the distance of "ninety-three (93) feet and one-half (1/2) inch northerly from the northerly side of Conrad Street; thence northerly along said side of Union Street fifteen (15) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly parallel with said Conrad Street and passing through the middle of the division wall between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the south, ninety (90) feet; thence southerly parallel with said Union Street fifteen (15) feet and eight (8) inches; thence westerly parallel with said Conrad Street and passing through the middle of an alley between the house on this lot and the house on the lot adjoining on the south, ninety (90) feet to the said easterly side of Union Street and point of Beginning. Together with the free and uninterrupted right, use and privilege of said alley in common highway.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Derrell and Elizabeth Derrell, and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., July 15th, 1918.

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves.

Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stone's throw of the largest concrete 17 story hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 20 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths. The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel. Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,
A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.



WHICH?

Coal or kerosene? The government needs the coal. The less coal used this summer the more there will be for winter when it's needed most. Every housewife can help by using an oil cook stove in her kitchen instead of a coal range. Will you?

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

not only save coal for war purposes and home heating but they mean less work for the women who have them. They're less trouble to operate than a coal range. Nothing hard to understand. Simply strike a match, light the wick and regulate the heat as easily as you turn a lamp up or down. Isn't that easier than carrying wood or coal and bothering with the ashes every day?

Also, the results are better, for you have the heat at one place, right under the pots and pans—not over the whole stove and over the whole kitchen.

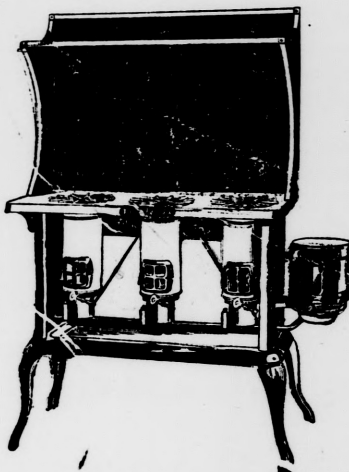
But for perfect results always use Atlantic Rayolight Oil. Ask for it. Don't buy unbranded kerosenes. They look the same but they're not. Atlantic Rayolight Oil is so highly refined that it gives the most heat and all without smoke, sputter or smell. Go to your dealer now and ask to see New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves. And then be sure to use Atlantic Rayolight Oil.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh



ATLANTIC
Rayolight
OIL



NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY,
IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,

EVERY MONDAY,

During JULY 1918,

From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn

MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1918

From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN

EVERY SATURDAY,

DURING JULY 1918

From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 31st, 1918
From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles
for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Phone 368



Special Summer Courses

For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rut and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farthest than you think towards helping to win the war.

BAECOM BUSINESS COLLEGES

TENTH AND KING STS. MASONIC TEMPLE,

WILMINGTON, DEL. SALISBURY, MD.

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars. BUICK AND CHEVROLET SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

Will open for the Fall Term on Thursday, September 19, 1918

Sources leading to degrees in

Arts and Science

Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Chemical, Mechanical)

Agriculture (Agronomy, Animal-Horticulture)

A special feature of the work this year will be the Reserve Officers Training Corps established at the College by the United States Government.

E. LAURENCE SMITH, Dean,
Newark, Delaware.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Edmund A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager

Middletown, Del.

DEPOSITS

INCOME

SAVE A PART

Do not cripple your

Chances of Success

by spending all of your income. Without a bank account and a systematic savings plan

Your Opportunities

will be limited. Be a live one—who can take advantage of all opportunities. An account started now will help.

The Peoples National Bank

J. FRANK ELIASON, President, W. K. BETTS, Cashier,
L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres., FRANK R. POOL, Asst. Cashier.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

Three essential conspicuous in this Company are

(1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence

(2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.

(3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Savings Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

Sixth and Market Streets, Wilmington, Del.

Red Cross Donation

10 MONDAY SALE DAYS

The nine past Monday Sale days for the Red Cross has been very good, last Monday exceeding any. Let us try to make the last Mondays July 29th, count well, as I hope to have a creditable sum to hand in to this unit of the Red Cross on Aug. 1st.

Special For Next Monday

Table Damask, Towel Crash, Sheetting, Muslin Towels, Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Muslin and dress Gingham.

Peterson's Department Store

Middletown, Delaware

REAL ESTATE SOLD

April 10th, Dwelling of James Jappell, to Jacobus Simmons.
April 25th, Ryan dwelling, to John P. Vandegrift.
May 9th, Dwelling of John P. Vandegrift, to Edward M. Records.
June 14th, Farm of D. W. Lewis to Thomas P. Boulden.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.
Middletown, Del.

NOTICE!

Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Lovy C. Isaacs late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Grace Irene McClay on the Seventh day of June A. D. 1918 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Executrix without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly proved to the said Executrix on or before the Seventh day of June A. D. 1919 or abide by the law in this behalf.

GRACE IRENE MCCLAY
Executrix

MARTIN B. BURRIS, Esq.
Attorney-at-law,
Middletown, Del.

Grand Atlantic Hotel



Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue Close to Beach, Steel pier and attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at \$3.00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains. Capacity 600.

W. F. SHAW.

In Summer Clothes and Wearables for Men and Boys when you come here.

Palm Beach Suits, \$8 to \$15

Straw Hats, \$1 to \$3.50

Genuine Panamas, \$3.50 to \$6

Low Shoes, \$3.50 to \$10

Summer Shirts, 65c to \$5

Wife Shirts, \$2 to \$3

and everything else in all Clothing and Furnishings.

BUY A SUIT NOW

Dress up Suits in all Worsteds, Neat Patterns and Staple Styles, at \$20, \$25 and \$30, that will be much higher when they are gone. All sizes now.

Mullin's Home Store

Sixth and Market

WILMINGTON

CATTLE PASTURE

Best cattle pasture in the State, Long Island farm on the Delaware river, plenty of water, grass and shade, one dollar a head per month.

J. F. FOX,
Odessa, Del.